## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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Relicious and Venperance Notices and Marriagns and Feneral Invitations, not exceeding 35 words, will be inserted for 25 conts.

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NEW-YORK UVEEKLY TRIBUNES
A VERY LARGE PAPER FOR THE COUNTRY is pablished every Saturday Moranag, at the low price of \$2 per
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For European Circulation,
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Onlifernin, Oregon, and the Sandwich Islands, h published on the departure of each Mail Steamer for the percents percept.

GREELEY & McELRATH, Publishers

#### NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

ONE WEEK

## LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the America at Halifax.

FLEET BLOCKADING LISBON.

DEATH OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.

LOUIS PHILIPPE DYING.

SCHLESWIG TROUBLE SETTLED TELEGRAPHED TO THE TRIBUNE.

Mova Scotia, New-Brunswick & Maine Lines.

TO PORTLAND, AND THENCE OVER

Bain's Merchants' Line to New-York:

HALIPAN TELEGRAPH OFFICE, 2 The America has arrived. Capt. Shanson re-

ports head winds the whole passage. The A. arrived off the harbor last night, but was detained by a dense fog. She arrived at Liverpool on Sun-day noon, and sailed on her return at 2 P.M.

ENGLAND
Ministers again beteated.
In the House of Lords, on Manday night, the

Ministry suffered another defeat, by a majority of twenty two on the Irish Franchise bill. The pro posal of Government was that the franchise should e regulated by an £8 qualification, and Lord Stanley proposed an amendment that the qualifica-tion be £15 instead. The amendment being carried, and the principle of the bill destroyed, Goverament have since withdrawn it. They have also withdrawn the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland bill, the Mercantile Marine bill, and the amended Encumbered Estates bill. They have announced their determination to stick to the budget, and i, need be, appeal to the country upon it.

There is an increase of £561,504 on this year's revenues, as compared with last year's. The ingrease in the declared value of exports, as compared with June of last year, is £1,604,623, being a larger increase than on any former occasion. This improvement is distributed with remarkable unifermity throughout all departments of business. Half of the amount being independent of manufactures of Cotton or Wool.

## Beath of Sir Robert Peel.

Speculation is rife in England as to to the probable effect the death of Sir Robert Peel will have on the position of parties. The general belief appears to be that the event will rather strengthen than weaken the holds of the present Ministry.— The death of Mr. Brown, M. P. for Mayo, was also

The sudden and violent death of Sir Robert ? cel mused a great sensation in England and France. The English papers are filled, almost to the exclu tion of everything else, with extended notices of the life and character of the late Premier and with speculations to the effect his death will have upon the politics of his country. The particulars of his death are thus stated. On Saturday evening, June 29, while proceeding from his residence in Whitehall up Constitution Hill, his horse suddenly shied at something passing, kicked up heels and threw Sir Robert over his head on his face. Although rendered insensible by the fall, Bir Robert retained hold of the reins, and the animal being thus checked, lost his footing and fell beavily upon the top of the Baronet. Several gentlemen passing rendered the necessary as sistance, and the ex-Premier was placed in a carrisge, and removed to his house in Whitehall in a atate of insensibility. All the medical talent of Lenden was soon at his disposal. Their united offorts were unavailing. After lingering till 11 o'clock on Tueday night, the great statesman ex-

In reply to an offer by Lord John Russell, in the name of her Majesty and of the nation, of a public fineral, the family declined the honor, inasmuch as k was Sir Robert's last wish that he should be buried in Drayton Abbey, with as little parade as

## Treatment of Smith O'Brien.

The attention of Government has been called to the treatment which Smith O'Brien has received as Brice laland, but without eliciting anything satisfactory from them. Large public meetings have been held in Dublin, Limerick and other cities, at which the conduct of Government has been demoneed by men of all shades of political opinion. At the Dublin meeting a letter from Mr. O Brien to Mr. Butt, Queen's Counsel, was received, confirming all that had been reported about the cruelty to which he was subjected.

tance. The proceedings in the Assembly on Thursday were interrupted by a scene of violence between the members in the lobby. Order was finally President Dupin has been redicated President of the Assembly by a large majority. Paris Bourse

# NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

VOL. X.....NO 2888.

English Policy-The President's Sainty. The division on Mr. Roebuck's motion on foreign policy of the British Government was announced in Paris on Saturday, and produced quite

On Saturday the report of the Committee on the President's salary was submitted to the Assembly, when it was found that the amendments proposed by the Committee greatly mitigated the severity of the law as proposed by Government. The proposal to double the caution money has been rejected.

A diplomatic dinner was given on Saturday at the Elysee in bonor of the recouciliation of Engand and France, at which Lord Normanby and Gen. La Hitte were present.

The Constitutionnel announces that the English fleet were about to leave Malta for Gibraltar.

A duel was forght Sunday, at Versailles, be. tween M. Valentin, & Socialist representative, and M. Clary, a representative and relative, in which M. Valentin was severely wounded. M. Drouyn d l'Hoys left Paris Monday, for London, to resume his diplomatic functions. It is said that Louis Napoleon has given 40,000 francs of his late increase of salary to a charitable institution which was languishing for want of funds.

The Moniteur states states that the British Cabinet bad shown great moderation in the Tuscan affair, and that it was nearly settled. The creation of a new Ministerial Department, under the title of s new Minister of State, spoken of in the National Assembly to-day. A proposal to suspend all labor on Sunday and all Church Holidays, was among the orders of the day.

A strong opposition is being organized against the law on the press. The Director of the Nation al has been sentenced to fine and imprisonment for barely announcing Socialist subscriptions in favor of a brother Editor.

On learning the melancholy intelligence of the death of Sir Robert Peel, business was partially suspended, and several distinguished Frenchmen, including M. Guizot, left Paris for London, to be present at his funeral.

Louis Phillippe is said to be dying of cancer in the stomach, and his relations state that his life can scarcely last a month longer.

The President has expressed himself so highly eatlafied with the manner in which M. Gros conducted the mediation of France in the Greek affair, that he has raised him to the rank of Commander in the National Order of the Legion of Honor.

# Refusal of Russia to Receive the French Am

Letters from Naples of the 23d state that the English seem to have abandoned the idea of appearing at Naples. The Emperor of Russia has signified to the President of the Republic that the presence of M. de Pressigny at St. Petersburg will be anything but agreeable. The mission of this gentleman to the Russian Court therefore falls to the ground. This sort of declamation is humbly submitted to.

#### PORTUGAL. War with the United States.

We have dates from Lisbon to the 9th ult. Great excitement prevails there, in consequence of the arrival of an American Squadron in the Tague, to enforce the claim of £70,000. Twenty-one days were allowed by the American Commander for a final reply. Fears were entertained of refusal .-The Portuguese Government have determined to resist the demand upon them. In relation to the difficulty between the United

States and Portugal, the correspondent of the Times says that previous to the arrival of Com. Morgan with the Independence and Mississippi, Mr Clay had been pressing his claims against Portugal and refusing all proposals for arbitration in a manner indicating the possession of ample power and instructions from the Department of State at Washington. It was also stated that Mr. Clayton had shown an equal disinclination to treat with Henry Bulwer, or to hear any explanation of facts. relating to some of the claims arising from the destruction of the American cruiser, "General Armstrong," in port of Fayal, by a British force in 1814, subsequent to the arrival of the Mississippi. Mr. Clay called upon the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and verbally intimated that he should only give the Government twenty-four hours for a final resolution upon the different claims. He appears to have refused to give his ultimatum in writing, but to have left it to be inferred that he expected the proposal of a round sum for the whole claims. Mr. Clay assumed a very decisive tone, which had the effect of alarming the government; but I believe they came to the resolution of Count Jojal's addressing a note to Mr. Clay to the effect that no ultimatum of twenty four hours could be submitted to the Cooneil of Ministers unless he presented it in writing.

# GERMANY. Schleswig Trouble.

The Schles-ig difficulty between Prussia and Denmark has been satisfactorily adjusted.

SPAIN.
Increase of the Spanish Navy.
A decree has been published in Madrid granting a credit of £200,000 to the Minister of Marine for building two steamers and the purchase of timber for eight more vessels. The decree is founded on the augmenting of the Spanish Navy, as demonstrated by the late events in Cuba.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

COTTON savenced |d on all descriptions above inferior qualities Sales 6,000 bales. Speculators 17,000, and exporters 6,000 bales. Speculators 17,000, and exporters 6,000 bales. Flore Signity advanced. Increase demand. Brown & Suppley quote Western, 18-20 22; Philadelphia, 25e; Ballimore, 75e 6d; Sour, Reviews 9,000 by 18-20 ballimore, 75e 6d 200 bd 49 70 fbs. A good business at 1d 20 WHEAT-5s 6d 200 bd 49 70 fbs. A good business at 1d 20

When T - or our es of \$\psi\$ is the A good counters at 10 \$\psi\$ debates.

Corn - 25s \$\psi\$ for mixed, and 25s \$\psi\$ debates. P quarter for white and yel over crops of Grain continue promising, though the harvest may be rather later than the average of essaons.

Provisions - Beet is unconnect. Poor such Baccon in moderate demand, but no sevance; Shoulders firm at late average; Hams in rather better inquiry. Lagd quoted \$\psi\$ desired.

better.

TALLOW dull at last week's rates.

CHEASE—A smell lot by the Atlantic sold slowly at 25@
578 3d. Old very difficult to move.

COFFEE—The inniked is very firm, and higher rates are

Copyring—The insided is very firm, and higher rates are demanded.

Sucas—Fair demand and prices 6d higher.

Ashirs—The demand is extensive—1,000 bbls have been disposed of at 2% endedth 6d for Montreal Pous, and 2% 9d was for Montreal Pears. In these as as 500 bbls Pois are included, sold to arrive, at 500 wills—being no airvance of 50 % 4 % cwt, while the price of Pearls remained unaitered.

Naval. Strens—The last transactions in Turpentine were at 2% 50 % 9d % cwt. About 10.00 bbls common Resin have been sold this week at 2% 5d % cwt, and 500 bbls Wiinstagton Tar at 8% 10d % bbl.

Olis—Olive in moderate demand, without change in prices. There is an improved demand for new pale Seal at advanced prices; 500 time sold at 250 100035 5 % time. Cod is in moderate request; for 40 time Linseet £31 50032 % cwt was obtained. Five time American While realized 250 % time.

The Commercial intelligence from India and China is

The Commercial interference of the Considered autis'actory.

Liverpool Monthly Technico Report.—The sales this month are 1,828 bids, wir: 256 Virginis tod, 259 stemmed; 250 Kentucky leaf, 265 stemmed, and 4 Maryland.

On the artival of the Asia with accounts of injury to the crops, speculators began to operate, and nearly the whole for re-sale was taken within a week, as well as a large proportion by the trade. The whole at full prices and the market closes formly.

proportion by the trade. The whole at full prices and the market closes Simily.

The Good inquiry continues for common to good descriptions of Slack and Green at improving prices. The market help barriy supposed operations are insited.

Woot.—The demand continues good, but the market is very acantly supplied with most kinds of foreign Wool, and prices have rather a sendency to advance.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1850.

Farights are without any actual change. Rates are nong divenward.
Michay menart continues easy. Discounts on good bills sight i did a cert. Consols have fluctuated from 96; on users, to 97 on Fildsy.
Accounts from the Manufacturing districts represent an

Accounts from the Manufacturing districts represent an increased trade.

The Havre Cotton market on Monday and Tuesday was very quite Sairs 1,500 bales at previous rates.

America's news reached that city and canned an in proved feeling. The rales of that day were 3,000 bales at full prices.

#### Brown & Shipley's Circular.

The continued gloomy accounts of the growing crop of Cotton in America, have produced a further advance of id. P in in our market, except in inferior qualities, which are preity freely offered, and remains stationary. The sales amount to 60.050 hales, of which 17.600 are on speculation and 6,000 for export; and the American descriptions con-elst of 13,900 Upland at 6,275; 17,200 Orleans at 5,275; 5,700 Alabama and Mobile at 6,275; and 670 Sec Island at 122,2714 in

80 Alabema and Mobile at 64 274; and 570 Sec Island at 8/124 4. The The official quotations to-day are 7; for fair Uplands and 7 Mobile: 7; for fair Orienss: 7; for Middling qualities, e import of the week is 57 000 bales. The stock now in ris estimated at 55,000, being a Gercusse as compared th last year at same period of 319,000 bales. The stock of neerican is about 352 000 bales, or a decrease in that de-iption of 209,000 bales.

Since our last report there has been a growing firmness toward Wheat, and although the arrivals have been large an advance of 2d \$70 fits must be quoted. Wheat Flour partakes but in a less degree in this firmness and atvance. It disn Corn in the early part of the week was very dull, but has somewhat recovered to-day, and closed with buyers at 27s for the best yellow.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arr from N York June 18, Eliza Saca, Madura, 25th, Fanny McGaw, Dremerhaven, Schi, Routhampton, Graveser d, St Nitholas, Harold Hudson; off Falmouth, Kosmos; of Dover, Andrew Foo; Green, Liverpool; Cornella, do, J Z. do; Joly I, West Polit, do; Francis, Pousee, do; Cetro, (41) Postsmouth, Adam Carr, Clyder 23, Seh Sprague, Antwerp, Yorkiown, Gravessed, 3d, Aladin, do; Ashland, Liverpool; dh, Eniserpise, do; lat Kate Hunter, Hambro, Foose, Helene, Texel; 3d, Claus, Thompson, Foyle River, Walls, Haver, 5th, Hermann, (81) Cowes.

Arr Im Boston June 28, Mastha Allen, Genoa, 29th, Plymouth Rock, Liverpool; July 2d, Leopold, Helvoet; June 25, Sonan W Land, St Petersburg.

Arr im Philadelphia July 5, Berton, Liverpool; Hibarnia, do.

EAST INDIA SHIPPING.

May 14, Geneva, at Cricuits, from Boston.
May 10, Gapitol, Calcuita.
Sld for Boston 17th, Diamond, Cape Good Hope. No
other American reported in Wilmore.
Liverpool, July 4—The Hemisphere, for NYork, has put
back, having been dismasted 22 July—two men atilled, two
washed overboard, and severol others injured.

#### LABOR MOVEMENTS.

LOVE OF LAND AMONG OUR INDUSTRIALS.-The letter of that laborious Reformer and hard-working mechanic, Mr. E. S. Manning, on the Third Page, sufficiently explains the position in which many of the Gerrit Smith Land Donees in this City are placed, and the freasons why they have not very generally left the City for their free, but as yet unfurnished homesteads, in Franklin Co-As soon as they acquire the means, and have ar ranged their affairs here, we have no doubt the recipients of these lands will leave New-York, and not before. The establishment of an Association among the donees is another proof of the progress of sound opinion. The prevalence of the spirit of fraternity augurs well for all industrial undertakings. Without it, Labor can never be emancipated from its threldom.

MEETINGS TO-NIGHT .- Journeymen Tailors, (who are also in session during the day;) General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, Crosby at.; Mass Meeting of the whole of the Bricklayers and Plasterers' (Masons) Trade, to make arrangements about celebrating the funeral of the lamented Taylor, on the 23d, in common with our industrial's

layer, on the sac, in common with our industrials agenerally. 170 Hester'st.

It will be seen by our advertising columns that all the Bakers of this City and vicinity, without distinction, are invited to meet 127 Grandst. on Saturdsy evening. None will be absent, we trust, without sufficient cause.

THE NEW-YORK CARTMEN-Met at K. P. H. Second av. last night, John McMullen in the Chair, and Wm. C. Foster, Secretary, for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for partici pation in the great procession on the 23d in memo. ry of Gen. Taylor. It was finally agreed that all should turn out in citizens' dress, mounted on horseback for uniformity, but those who wish to appear in frocks can do so, with the usual insignia of mourning crape on the left arm. As many have promised to appear in frocks, it is expected they should fall in the rear; as those accoutred in citi zens' garb will be much more numerous. Mesers. Banks, Baker and the Chairman were appointed to confer with the Common Council Committee, in procession. Mr. McMullis will act as Grand Marshal, with Wm. H. Losce and David Banks as

A splendid banner inscribed "The New-York Cartmen, In Marcon of Donath A spended banner inacribed "The New-York Cartmen. In Memory of Departed Worth," was ordered, which will be appropriately dressed in mourning. All cartmen are expected to join the procession, as the larger the attendence the greater the effect. The Cartmen are strong enough to outnumber many of the trades who will appear on that occasion. The Cartmen are strongly in favor of occasion. The Cartmen are strongly in favor of Labor Reform, and have already begun to move for the formation of a society. The BUTCHERS also met last night at K. P. H.

and will turn out on horseback with white aprous and check sleeves in the procession on the 23d.— They meet again on Monday evening, and will make a grand display. There are many butchers in the Washington Greys.

The Umbrella Frame Makers have adopted

their Constitution, and are now fully organized.

ANOTHER MONSTER MASS MEETING OF THE JOURNEYMEN TAILORS was held last night at the

Sixth Ward Hotel, Center st. In the morning the members brought their work, and it was re solved that the chief part of it should be returned to

We learned in the evening that Mesers BRADY & ANDERSON have joined their s grature to the bill of prices published in our vesterday's paper .-It is worthy of particular attention that this Socie ty guarantees all work entrusted to its members .-The Journeymen received their cards of membership, which will become a trust worthy proof of legitimation for the employers.

THE PANTALOON MAKERS held a branch meeting at the same place, and we publish herewith their prices, which, according to the judgment of very NEW-YORK JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' BILL OF PRICES
FOR SOUTHERN FANIALOGNS.
Pants of clock or bine Caselmere, Docakin, &c. made
plain.

Canvas in bott ms EXTRAS. 124
Straps of same insterial, detached or sewed on 115
Six aps of same insterial, detached or sewed on 115
Six aps of same insterial, detached or sewed on 115
Six aps own the side 25
Cords down the side 25
Cords down the side, per pair 124
Inside Waste strap 6
Lined all through 125
Saif lined 125
For Merines, or any kind of fancy Doesains or Cassimere plain Fanis, commence at 25
Extra-Same as anove.
The Tailors will bold another meeting to-day at

l o'clock, and at 7 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of cooperating with the German Tailors who are hereby particularly requested to appear .-We learn also that the Germans have a meeting

We learn also that the Germans nave a books of their own on Monday, to cooperate with their "English" brethren. This is right, and we trust the Tailors will be found cooperating with each other without distinction of nationalities or triffing peccadiloes. THE CABINET MAKERS at Hillenbrand's, were assembled numerously last night. Reports and minutes of the different districts were read. After the regular business was done. K. ARTHUR BAI-

LEY, (the President of the Industrial Congress)

was called for and addressed the meeting in a very

happy manner, declaring, at the end of his speech, happy manner, declaring, at the end of his speech, that the ladustrial Congress endeavors to execute for great princi les: the first, Adequate Wages for Work; Freedom of the Soil: Union and Cooperation of all the Trades, and guarantees the full enjoyments of the products of labor to the working classes by the reforms the Congress would recommend and effect. The weekly dues from the Districts were paid, after which the meeting adjourned for one week, Mr. J. G. Braunach, presiding. This society is wholly cooperative and protective in its nature, and numbers over a thousand members.

"Plan for shortening the time of Passage between New-York and London" The following is an extract from a petition of several citizens of Portland, presented to the Leg-

islature, on this important subject :

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the state of Maine, in measure at Augusta, A. D. 1850.

The undersigned, citizens of Maine, respectfully request you honorable body to cause to be surveyed and ascertained, the most practicable route for a Hailway from the City of Bangor to the eastern boundary of the State, in the general direction of the City of St. John, New Brunswick; and to take such further action in the premises as will kend to the City of 8t Joho, New-Brunswick; and to take such further action in the premises as will tend to favor the construction of a Railroad from the City of Bangor to some good harbor on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia, or Cape Breton, best fitted to become the entrepôt and terminus for the most direct line of trans-Atlantic navigation.

From the easternmost point of Nova Scotia, Cape Canso, in latitude 45° 17′ north, and in longitude 61° 3′ west, to Galway Bay, in Ireland, in latitude 53° 13′ north, and in longitude 9° 13′

West, the distance is about 2,000 miles. Assuming a speed of seventeen miles an hour in steam vessels, the Atlantic Ocean can be crossed between these

points in five days' time.

The nearest good harbor to Cape Canso, White The nearest good harbor to Cape Canso, White haven, in lat 45° 10′ north, longitude 61° 10′ west, according to the authority of Admiral Owen, in a report on the subject, made to Sir John Harvey, Sept. 5, 1846—is a most splendid and commo lious port at the nearest available point of North America to Ireland; its natural facilities greatly exceeding those of Halifax, or any other point upon the coast." Galway harbor is one of the finest in the world, having great advantages over Bristol or Liverpool, as a steamship terminus.

The Gut of Canso could probably be passed by a bridge: but upon this point there is at present no satisfactory information. By means of a ferry across the Gut of Canso, the line could be extended to Louisburgh harbor in Cape Breton, still further east, to a point less than 2,000 miles distant from Galway Bay—as will appear by the accompanying map or plan.

maperplan.

From Galway to Dublin, a line of railway is From Galway to Dublin, a line of railway is nearly completed across Ireland, and is in actual operation from Dublin to Mullingar, a distance of fifty miles. From Dublin, the distance of sixty-three miles across the Irish Channel to Halyhead, is passed with steam-rackets, at the rate of eighteen miles an hear, to which place the Chester and Holyhead railway is already finished, connecting with Liverpool and London—crossing the Menai Stait by the Britannia Tubular bridge, which was opened for traille on the 18th of March, 1850.

The route of the steamship from Liverpool to New York passes near to Cape Race, in New-

New York passes near to Cape Race, in New-foundland, Cape Breton, and Cape Canso, and thence along the coast of Nova Scotia to Cape Sable, and parallel with the general line of the coass of New Brunswick and Maine. From Cape Canso to New York, the distance can be passed in about to New York, the distance can be passed in about the length of line by land as by water, and in one-third the time. From New-York to Waterville, the railway is all eady finished—a distance of 410 miles. From Waterville to the city of 85. John, the distance would probably be about 200 miles; and from 8t. John to Whitehaven, less than 230 miles further; making the entire distance from New-York to Whitehaven from 800 to 900 miles in all.

From White Haven to the head of the Bay of From White Haven to the head of the Bay of Fundy, at Sackville, a feasible route for a railway has been ascertained, passing near to Pictou, through the valuable coal districts along the shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and it is believed that the Legislature of Nova Scotia would cheerfully engage to construct that part of the line whenever the other portions are secured.

A line of railway from Halifax, passing in the vicinity of Trure, could be easily connected at some

cinity of Trum, could be easily connected at some feasible point with the main trunk; and it cannot be doubted that the enterprising citizens of Hair fax would engage in its construction at once. At nt time they are arging the completion of m Hallax to Windsor, and a survey of

the rote has been accomplished.

From the City of St. John to Shediac Bay, on the Gulf of St. Lawrerce, a line has been surveyed for a railway on the general line of the route to Sackville, and Provincial aid to a large amount proposed. The Provinces all to a rage known proposed. The Province of New-Bronswick has recently appropriated £60,000 currency—\$240,000, to construct that portion of the distance between Shodiac Bay and the Bend of the Petecodiac River—the head of navigation on the Bay of Fundy. No doubt can be entertained that the Province would is is believed that the local business of the country between the City of St. John and Whitehaven or Canso would, at the present time, pay a tolerable

remuneration to the stockholders.

From the city of St. John to Bangor, it is supposed that a route tolerably direct can be found, without encountering serious obstacles. From Bangor to Waterville, private enterprise has already demonstrated the fact that either one of several chesp and practicable routes can be adopted.

The only grant asked of the Legislature, or that will be necessary to obtain, as a compropriation safe.

will be necessary to obtain, is an appropriation sufficient to secure the completion of the remaining link in the line of surveys, and at a suitable time the necessary grant of a charter to carry this work forward, which from the progress of events, must soon claim the public attention.

The most strenuous efforts are now made to revive the ulan of the Quebec and Halifax line; and

various projects are now engaging the attention of the British Provinces, with a view to secure in some form or other the aid of the home Govern-ment. The movement is gaining favor in Great

Britain.

From Halifax to Quebec the distance, according to the survey for a railroad by Major Robinson, is 635 miles; and the road is urged upon public attention with a view to draw over it a portion of the Western trade, and place the Lower Provinces to the trade, and place the Lower Provinces. in the great line of communication between the graingrowing regions of this Continent and Europe. Without going into an extended examination of the merits of this project, it seems to us that it must the ments of this project, it seems to us that it must strike every intelligent mind that the most natural, the cheapest and best mode of obtaining a commu-nication by railway between the Lower Provinces, and Montreal and the West, will be found by ex-tending a line of railway in the direction of Bangor and Waterville, Maine, From Waterville to Mon-treal, a distance of 3,000 miles, the entire line is finished or under contract for completion in 1852, and a brasch to Quebec may be regarded as ac-cured within three years from the present time.

SCIENTIFIC VOTAGE.-The Mobile Tribune no SCHRATIFIC VOTAGE.—The Mobile Tribune no-tices the sailing from that port of Prof. Tuomly, the State Geologist of Alabama, an a private scientific voyage around the coast of Southern Florida, ac-companied by several other men of scientific abili-tics, to ascertain whether the marine flora of the waters between Florida and Cuba is almost iden-tical with that of the Strains of Gebraiter, as has tical with that of the Straits of Gibraitar, as has been asserted. They intend also to pay particular attention to the scalory metapology attention to the geology, meteorology, &c. of that region, the geography of the everglades, the practicability of draining them, the value of the hammock lands, and whether they will prove permanently acceptance of the contraction of the con

mock lands, and whether they will prove permanently productive upon culture, or as some persons assert, fail on account of the perus nature of the purus nature of the subsoil, or, more pooperly, the sand—and the consequent sinking of the surface soil, after being put into cultivation.

Dickisson College—Hev. Brastus Wentworth, President of McKendree College, Illinois, has been appointed Professor of Natural Science in Dickisson College. Prof. M. Johnson, of the Ohio Wesleyan University, has been appointed Professor of Philosophy and English Literature—Junes M. Marshall has been appointed adjunct Professor of Ancient Languages.

Gov. Dewey of Wisconsin has been at Mon-terams, N. Y. for the past week.

# PRICE TWO CENTS.

#### John Bull Daguerreotyped!

The following letter, as will be seen, originates in a blunder, and blunders from first to last in attributing to us the statements of Mr. H. C. CAREY in his new work on 'The Harmony of Interests,' from which we extracted, with ample credit, the portion which has provoked Bull to the following exhibition. With this single explanation we make room for his letter, and leave it with-

To the Editor of the Tribune: NEW-York, July 18, 1245.

SIR: On perusing in your paper of this day you observations headed "Agriculture and Protection, I see so many errors, absurd assertions, in the same, that I feel myself constrained to inquire how as a man you can go so strangely away from truth. You say that population in Europe is held to be superabundant and that marriage is regarded as a luxury. Is this a true sentiment? Ask 9 out of every 10 Englishmen, and they will say at once the assertion is false. There are more marriages now taking place than 20 years ago. The paragraph beginning with "the state of the country is frightful" is taken, doubtless, from one of those rescally Irish papers, but when? Why assassingtions or murders are less now than ever at any period in Europe. I cannot belp being astonished at a man of talent like yourself falling in with as sertions simply because such assertions are against Great Britain. Ask 9 out of every 10 Irishmen as to their opinion of the sale of incumbared estate, they will say it is one of the greatest blessings to Ireland, although you reacally, I may say, assert the contrary. Land is so far from decreasing in value in consequence of the above sales, that it is increasing 20 to 50 per cent. You say the landholder of India has been ruined. Prove what you say, or I will prove you a liar. Your assertions, also, as to the West Indies, &c. is notoriously incorrect and faise.

You say that every colosy of England would gladly separate from her. I term you a mistaken man and ask you to prove it. Why do you make such false statements? You assert that the maintenance of the Colonial system in England in-volves the payment of taxes to an amount that is terrific. What a lying assertion this is. The total expenditure of English Colonies to the Government of England in 1836 was only £2,500,000, and I pre-sume the profit to England arising from those Col-onies amounts at least to that amount. You say India is ruined. The East Indies were never so fourishing and the people never so contented as

I am astonished at your rabid remarks against Great Britain—a country respected by even her enemies. How is it, Sir, that every American that goes to Europe, abominates the shabby, paltry Government at Washington?—one of the weakes; paltriest in existence—whose members are hooted at as thiefs and rascals by the people. Can you deny, Sir, that seven-tenths at least of the weakby men in this country hate and abominate the reput-lican system, and would to God a stable constitu-tional monarchy was in its place.

lican system, and would to God a stable constitutional monarchy was in its place.

Sir, the republican system is leveling and abasing. How can talent and genius rise, when a codpate can legislate as well as a man of talent?

Why, sir, the only way a man of talent can show
himself here is by falling in with the opinions of a
leveling mob like your makers of Judges, &c. and
traducing the model country England. Who are
your men in Congress? What man of talent or of
heaven born genius would associate with a parcol
of contemptible leveling men! Why, sir, in Great
Britain there is more real liberty than in the United States. One would imagine that this country
was made by and through her silly republican notions. Why, sir, the population and progress were
greater up to the time of her separation from Great
Britain than it is now, comparatively speaking, and
doubtless if the States had continued under the
sway of Great Britain the population and commerce
would have been greater than it is now. If the
whole of Europe were to come to America there is
room, but heaven had no it this country whole of Europe were to come to America there is room; but, heaven help me, is this owing to her reroom; but, heaven help me, is this owing to her republican notions and governments? No, sir, simply to nature. Can you deny, sir, that your principal Mechanics, Artists, Engineers, Chemists, &c.
are Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen?—and
yet even the framing of those splendid steamboats
Atlantic and Pacific are ascribed to Yankees. Fie,
for shame. Where, sir, are your Divines, Poets,
Astronomers, &c.? Nine-tenths of your Divines
are dubbed doctors and read like school-boys their
leasons or their sermons. Here, certainly, there is lessons or their sermons. Here, certainly, there is a great deal of superficial learning, just raising man from a beast; but everything is material—every-thing in this country being leveling in ideas becomes downward in tendency. Here you regard women not as intelligent beings, but as dolls, and, conse-quently, what sort of intellectual creatures can they produce? How your Plymouth fathers would be laughed at if they walked in plain republican sim-plicity up Broadway!—they would be hooted at. Nice tenths of those who are wealthy hate, sir, and abominate their government in their minds, and only wait till a body is formed to throw aside the

veling system.

The Civil Government of Great Britain is but small, and does not show such a great contrast to that of the United States. The army and navy of Great Britain in 1841 cost seven and a half mil-lions of sterling money. The expense of the army and navy in the United States in 1847 was five and and navy in the United States in 1847 was ave and a half millions sterling of money. Why, then, Mr. Greeley, run down Great Britain f Why, Sir, the expenses of the Government of the United States is greater than that of Russia; and if it were not for the interest of the national debt of Great Britain, £29,000,000, the tax would be less felt considerably than in the United States. What an immense repudiated debt is owing in honor by your States. Why, Sir, if it had not been for the sale of public lands in the United States, your general debt would have been at least 150,000 000

ing by the different States.

I remark your observations as to China being a paradise—poor devils—though the best diet, you say, they get is rice, fish and vegetables. On the subject of China, I will just observe, that, so far from its being a paradise, it is an hell in many respects. What says the celebrated traveler Mr. De Guignes! He says: "I have traversed the vast Empire China in all its extent. I have everywhere seen the strong oppress the weak; and every man who possessed any portion of wealth employ it to harrass and crush people. Look at their laws. If a prisoner is convicted of treason, he is put to death, and all his male relations are beheaded, the females—poor ladies—sold fir slaves, headed, the females—poor ladies—soid for slaves, and all their relations put to death. If, unconsciously, a poor wretch happens to intrude himself into the a poor wretch happens to intrude himself into the retinue of the Emperor, he is put to death. If a son strikes his father, he is put to death. If a son strikes his father, he is put to death. But I could enlarge upon this. Look at their religion—far worse than mongrel Popery. Look at your Amhassa'or, kno king his head in the presence of his "Celestial Majesty" on the floor—Bow down your heads all ye dwellers upon earth before the great Kien Long—the great Kien Long. The Chinese have no notion of painting or perspective—sculpture, nothing. Their music is nortible, like cats trying to sing bass with sore throats. They know but little of Astronomy: their geographical knowledge is very small: Chemistry is a scaled hook to them: Surgery belongs to burbers. Look at their poor ladies little lilies of feet. Twenty thousand infants are cast away by their inhuman parents every year. The poor of China live worse than slaves: they have no tables, stools, or famiture, and live on rice and animal and vegetable than slaves: they have no tables, stools, or furniture, and live on rice and animal and vegetable
intrescent substances. And this, Mr. Greeley,
you consider a polished people. It is well for the
Chinese that, owing to its situation being mostly
separated from other lands by high mountains,
ac their country has never been invaded except by the Tartars. But I will close my remarks,
and strongly advise you not to run down the great cept by the Tartars. But I will close my remarks, and strongly advise you not to run down the great country of Great Britain, merely because the low class in the States like it. I trust that your, I may say my own country, which is the United States, will, in the course of time, he split into respectable Monarchies—at any rate, Republican Jack will have to live forever in a Monarchy after he is dead.

I remain yours,

J. D. H.

#### The Newspaper Press. Antiquaries find the beginnings of the Newspa

per Press in arcie t Rome; afterward in Venice, n the middle of the XVith contary the government from time to time posted up written a of the more important events of the war then going on with the Turks, which persons were permitted to read on paying a small piece of money called gazeta, from which the word gazette has its origin. It was some time after the invention of printing before printed papers were introduced at Venlo owing to the jealousy with which the government regarded any expression of political opinion, but as soon as they began there, they rapidly spread over Italy. Pope Gregory XIII. who reigned from 1572 to 1585, issued a bull against newspaper writers, as bad and seditious fellows In Germany the first regular paper (Das Frankfurter Journal) was founded in 1615; a print of the same name is still published in Frankfort, and a very good one it is. In France the first paper was begun in 1632 by M. Hensudot, a physician, for the purpose of supply ng his patients with news. It was published weekly. In England the first paper was The English Mercurio, issued in 1588, on the instance of Lord Burleigh, at the time when the Spanish Armada threatened the independence of the na tion; when the danger was past the paper ceased, though it was followed by other similar publications. The first regular weekly print was begun in August, 1622, under the title of " The Cer. tain News of the Present Week." In America the pioneer was The Boston News-Letter, which first appeared in 1704.

From such beginning modern journalism dates its immense extension, usefulness, influence and importance. There is now no civilized country and scarcely a province, which has not its journals; even Russia, where the principles of Asiatic despotism are still supreme, and where a newspaper is a political contradiction and a sure forer a ner of destruction for the entire system, powerful as it may appear-has something like a bundred printed in Russien, Polish, Swedish, Finnish, German, French, &c.; at Teffis, the capital of the Russian Caucasus, there is a newspaper id the Gorgian language. Many other Oriental nations also have regular periodicals in their own tongues, thanks to persevering labors of European and American missionaries. Though we have a great mass of facts at hand,

our space will not permit us to attempt any detail-

ed account of the press in the less important nations of the world, such as Norway, Spain, Portugal, Holland, Greece, the South-American Republice, &c. And yet the journals of some of these countries possess great merit. One of the freest of all national presses is that of Norway, where the rule of Democracy ensures happiness and modcration among the people. The Italian journals are remarkable for earnestness and ability; those which sprang up during the late revolution were full of talent and noble aspirations, which the heat of embittered and mortal controversy could not obscure. Spanish and Portuguese journalism cannot be placed very high in the scale of excellence. Greek newspapers are interesting; it is a curious mingling of old and new to see the Europ or Exercise printed in the same characters in which Plato wrote his Dialogues and Aristophanes his Plays. The pa pers of the various Slavonic nations have from time to time manifested remarkable ability, and the fires of genuine enthusiasm for democratic ideas. After the revolution of 1848 had temporarily emancipated the press in the Austrian Empire, a considerable number of Polish journals at once made their appearance in Gallicia, advocating the broad-est and most rational freedom, and laboring, not altogether in vain, for the reconciliation of the hostile nobility and peasantry, on the basis of the Association of laterests. So, too, in a province usually regarded as the strongest hold of Despotism, in Croatia, was established a journal of eminent vigor and tact, the Slavonska Jug ( Slavonian Aurora) which contended for a Democratic Republic as the true form of the State. The Democrats among the Tschechs, or Siavons of Bohemis, had as their organ the Narodny Noving (News of the Country); the Demorrate in the Prussian-Polish Province of Posen had five or six, one of which the Gazeta Polska (Polish Gazette) our readers have no doubt often seen quoted. It is hardly necessary to say that in the Austrian empire all these toilers in the field opened by the revolution-which, failure though it be, will yet be recognised as a grand and most fruitful epoch in the progress of the race—bave fallen before the triumphant reaction, and are now no longer dangerous to "order and public morals," that is to say, The Gazeta Polska and its cotemporaries in Prussian Poland still managed to exist up to the recent law on the press; what has since become of them we not know The leading Press of the world is evidently the

German, French, English and American, the journalism of those nations being distinguished for the features which, according to existing standards, make good newspapers. The national character of each of these great peoples is fully manifested in its journals; the German encyclopædiae comprehen-siveness, the French point, enthusiasm and didactic clearness; the Esglish force, solidity, utility, completeness and laborious polish; the American enterprise, rapid versatility, straight forward independence and sturdy practical sense. These are the good qualities. Our readers need not be informed that opposite and less pleasing features often ac-

company them.

The news in German papers is almost always made up in the form of correspondence. Every journal of any importance has its correspondents in the principal cities of Germany, and the more solid establishments employ many writers in other countries. In printing their letters the initials employed by way of signature are generally put at the beginning of the first line, so that the reader does not have to look to the end to know whose article he is reading. Next comes the date, and then the letter follows regularly on. All matter relating with "America," "France," "Austria," as the case may be, over the whole. Articles takes from papers where the journal has no correspondent are either worked over into the form of letters (a trick not unknown in other countries) or, if credited to those papers, it is done in this way : " Losnos, June 15. (Times)"-and then the article is given Sometimes, however, the name of the paper is appended at the end, as is usual elsewhere.

The German press, as we have seen, was the first to be regularly established. In some respects it is the most complete of any. No other journals, perhaps, give so great an amount of various information prepared with so great care. Take a well educated German and you will find him the best insemed man in the world. No other knows so much about such a mass of subjects. You see that he is mentally an omnivorous being, and has bestowed a certain degree of digestion on whatever he has devoured. Especially is he well instructed as to foreign countries, their inhabitants, language, customs and geographical divisions. Ask him about some little town in Peru, and he will tell you its situation, climate, population, and probably who was its last Justice of the Peaca. He was apparently born to emigrate, and, not knowing wi fortune might direct his steps, has prepared him-